



Forest Carbon Partnership Facility

4a. Linking Community Monitoring to National MRV Development

Joint Meeting between the UN-REDD Policy Board and
FCPF Participants Committee

Asunción, Paraguay

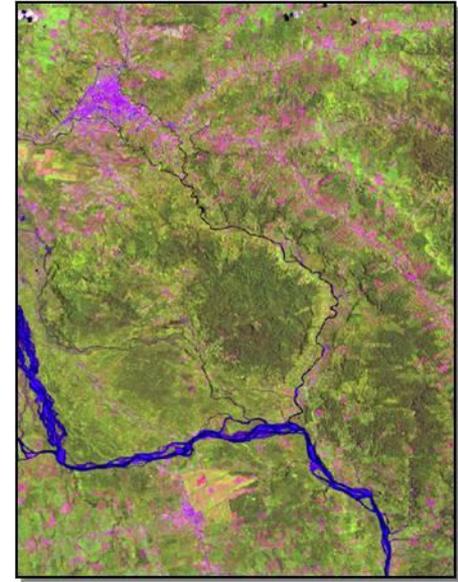
March 27, 2012

REDD+ MRV basis established in Decision 4/CP. 15 (Copenhagen, 2009)

The decision “Requests” parties to:

“...establish, according to national circumstances and capabilities, robust and transparent national forest monitoring systems [...] that:

- *Use a combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches [...];* (**MEASUREMENT**)
- *Provide estimates that are transparent, consistent, [...] accurate, and that reduce uncertainties, [...]* (**REPORTING**)
- *Are transparent and their results are available and suitable for review [...];”* (**VERIFICATION**)



Participatory Monitoring

Decision 4/CP.15 includes basis for Participatory Monitoring

“Recognizing the need for full and effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in, and the potential contribution of their knowledge to, monitoring and reporting of activities relating” to REDD+

“Encourages, as appropriate, the development of guidance for effective engagement of indigenous peoples and local communities in monitoring and reporting”

Outline

- FCPF: Key Findings from Workshop on Linking Community Monitoring to national MRV for REDD+
- Panel: UN-REDD, Vietnam, Nepal, Tanzania



Advancing the Framework of Community Monitoring in MRV

- Workshop in Mexico City in Sep. 2011
 - FCPF in collaboration with Nat. Aut. Univ. Mexico (UNAM)
- Work towards consensus on how (through what methods, for what particular tasks) communities may be involved in monitoring carbon stock changes and other variables relevant to REDD+
 - Basic idea: Bring together national REDD+ MRV planning with initiatives at the local level
 - 65 people, 15 countries (Africa, Asia, Latin America) including indigenous peoples organizations, NGOs, experts, practitioners, UN-REDD (UNDP, FAO)

Community Monitoring is ...

... reliable, effective and economic

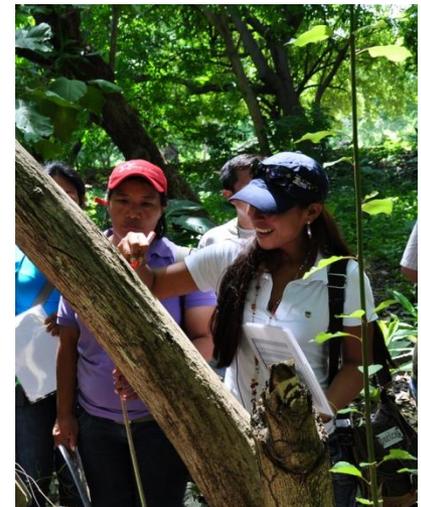
- Local communities and indigenous peoples can collect reliable and scientifically sound data, at relatively low cost (relative to professional services)

... enhances ownership and motivation

- Strengthens rights and stake in REDD+
- Informs benefits sharing
- and encourages better management of forests

... enriches the national carbon database

- Locally collected data can increase density of national stock assessments



Contributions of Community Monitoring within a national MRV System

- The niche of community carbon monitoring: assessing stock changes within forests
 - Changes are small and gradual
- Carbon Monitoring involves a number of different tasks:
 - Mapping boundaries, stratification
 - Establish permanent plots
 - Regular measurements at plots (basic variables)
 - Carbon stock calculations
 - Assessment of leakage (emissions displacement)
- ... some of which can be carried out by communities adequately
 - Requires training and supervision
 - Technology (GPS, GIS etc.) empowers
 - Guidance material is becoming available



Monitoring Beyond Carbon

- **Communities and Indigenous Peoples can**
 - Effectively monitoring key social, economic and environmental variables related REDD+ programs
 - Self-evaluate impacts of REDD+ initiatives
 - Provide local knowledge to complement scientific indicators
- **... but monitoring priorities vary by**
 - Location and cultural context
 - Management practices
 - And there is less standardization of monitoring

Introduction of the Country Panel

- **UNDP/FAO**
 - Perspective on Participatory Monitoring
- **Vietnam**
 - Lessons learnt from piloting Participatory Forest Monitoring
- **Nepal**
 - Framework to integrate communities in the national monitoring system, including monitoring of non-carbon values
- **Tanzania**
 - Participation of local communities in Tanzania's National Forest Inventory